

American Medical Association
Laws and regulations.

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AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

DETROIT
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LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
WITH A
SKETCH OF DETROIT,
AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
AND OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

PRESENTED TO

Wm. B. Mann

..... M.D. *Dayton Ohio*

BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

DETROIT:

PRINTED BY R. F. JOHNSTONE & CO.

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HON. CHAS. HOWARD, corner Congress and Second streets.

WEDNESDAY.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION, from Central Railroad Dock,
at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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PLAN OF ORGANIZATION
OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. TITLE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

This institution shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of "THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION."

II. MEMBERS.

The members of this institution shall collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the medical profession in every part of the United

States; and shall hold their appointment to membership either as delegates from local institutions, as members by invitation, or as permanent members.

The Delegates shall receive the appointment from permanently organized medical institutions of good standing in the United States, and from the American Medical Society in Paris. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed to succeed him, and shall participate in all the business and affairs of the Association.

Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and one for every additional fraction of more than half this number. The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing a hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing, shall have the privilege of sending one delegate.

Delegates representing the medical staffs of the United States Army and Navy shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the Army and Navy Medical Bureaux. The number of delegates so appointed shall be four from the army medical officers, and an equal number from the navy medical officers.

The Members by Invitation shall consist of practitioners of respectable standing from sections of the

United States, not otherwise represented at the meeting. They shall receive their appointment by invitation of the meeting after an introduction from any of the members present, or from any of the absent permanent members. They shall hold their connection with the Association until the close of the annual session, at which they are received; and shall be entitled to participate in all its affairs, as in the case of delegates.

The Permanent Members shall consist of all those who have served in the capacity of delegates, and of such other members as may receive the appointment by unanimous vote.

Permanent members shall at all times be entitled to attend the meetings, and participate in the affairs of the Association, so long as they shall continue to conform to its regulations, but without the right of voting; and when not in attendance, they shall be authorized to grant letters of introduction to reputable practitioners of medicine, residing in their vicinity, who may wish to participate in the business of the meetings, as provided for members by invitation.

Every member elect, prior to the permanent organization of the annual meeting, or before voting on any question after the meeting has been organized, must sign these regulations, inscribing his name and address in full, specifying in what capacity he attends; and, if a delegate, title of the institution from which he has received his appointment.

III. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Association shall be held annually, and commence on the first Tuesday of May. The place of meeting shall never be the same for any two years in succession, and shall be determined for each next succeeding year by vote of the Association,

IV. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, two Secretaries and a Treasurer. They shall be nominated by a special committee of one member from each State represented at the meeting, and shall be elected by vote on a general ticket. Each officer shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed to succeed him.

The President shall preside at the meetings, preserve order and decorum in debate, give a casting vote when necessary, and perform all the other duties that custom and parliamentary usage may require.

The Vice Presidents, when called upon, shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and, during the absence, or at the request of the President, one of them shall officiate in his place.

The Secretaries shall record the minutes, and authenticate the proceedings, give due notice of the time and place of each next ensuing annual meeting and serve as members of the Committee on Publication. The Secretary first in nomination shall also preserve the archives and unpublished transactions of the Association.

The Treasurer shall have the immediate charge and management of the funds and property of the Association. He shall be a member of the Committee on Publication, to which committee he shall give bonds for the safe keeping and proper use and disposal of his trust. And through the same committee he shall present his accounts, duly authenticated, at every regular meeting.

V. STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees, each composed of seven members, shall be organized at every annual meeting, for preparing, arranging, and expediting business for each next ensuing year, and for carrying into effect the orders of the Association not otherwise assigned—namely a Committee on Arrangements and a Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Arrangements shall, if no sufficient reasons prevent, be mainly composed of members residing in the place at which the Association is to hold its next annual meeting; and shall be required to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting, to verify and report upon the credentials of membership, to receive and announce all essays and memoirs voluntarily communicated, either by members of the Association or by others through them, and to determine the order in which such papers are to be read and considered.

The Committee on Publication, of which the Secretaries and Treasurer must constitute a part, shall have charge of preparing for the press, and of publishing

and distributing such of the proceedings, transactions and memoirs of the Association, as may be ordered to be published. The six members of this committee, who have not the immediate management of the funds, shall also, in their own hands, as agents for the Association, hold the bond of the Treasurer for the faithful execution of his office, and shall annually audit and authenticate his accounts, and present a statement of the same in the annual reports of the committees; which report shall specify the character and cost of the publications of the Association during the year, the number of copies still at the disposal of the meetings, the funds on hand for further operations, and the probable amount of the assessment to be laid on each member of the Association for covering its annual expenditures.

VI. FUNDS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds shall be raised by the Association for meeting its current expenses and awards from year to year, but never with the view of creating a permanent income from investments. Funds may be obtained by an equal assessment of not more than three dollars annually on each of the members; by individual voluntary contributions for specific objects; and by the sale and disposal of publications, or of works prepared for publication. The funds may be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the annual meetings; for publishing the proceedings, memoirs and transactions of the Association; for enabling the standing committees to fulfil their respective duties, conduct their correspondence, and procure the materials necessary

for the completion of their stated annual reports; for the encouragement of scientific investigations, by prizes and awards of merit; and for defraying the expenses incidental to specific investigations under the instructions of the Association, where such investigations have been accompanied by an order on the Treasurer to supply the funds necessary for carrying them into effect.

VII. PROVISIONS FOR AMENDMENTS.

No amendment or alteration shall be made in any of these articles, except at the annual meeting next subsequent to that at which such amendment or alteration may have been proposed; and then only by the voice of three-fourths of all the members in attendance.

And in acknowledgment of having adopted the foregoing propositions, and of our willingness to abide by them, and use our endeavors to carry into effect the objects of this Association, as above set forth—we have hereunto affixed our names.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.	RESIDENCE.	INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED.

In connexion with the foregoing "Plan of Organization," the following was adopted as one of the ordinances or by-laws of the Association, viz :—

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at the annual meetings of the American Medical Association shall at all times be subject to the vote of three-fourths of all the members in attendance, and until permanently altered, except when for a time suspended, it shall be as follows, viz :—

1. The temporary organization of the meeting preparatory to the election of officers.

2. The report of the Committee of Arrangements on the credentials of members ; after the latter have registered their names and addresses, and the titles of the institutions which they represent.

3. The calling of the roll.

4. The election of officers.

5. The reading of minutes.

6. The reception of members not present at the opening of the meeting, and the reading of notes from absentees.

7. The reception of members by invitation.

8. The reading and consideration of the stated annual reports from the standing committees.

9. The selection of the next place of annual meeting.

10. The new appointments to fill the standing committees.

11. The choice of permanent members by vote.

12. Resolutions introducing new business and instructions to the permanent committees.

13. The reading and discussion of voluntary communications introduced through the Committee on Arrangements.

14. Unfinished and miscellaneous business.

15. Adjournment.

ORDINANCES.

The following *Resolutions*, adopted at different meetings of the Association, though not incorporated into the *Plan of Organization*, constitute a portion of the *Regulations* for the government of the Association.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL
MEETING HELD IN CHARLESTON, IN 1851.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. iv.)

Resolved, That committees of three be appointed to investigate and report, severally, on the following subjects:—

- 1st. Causes of tubercular diathesis.
- 2d. Blending and conversion of the types of fever.
- 3d. The mutual relations of yellow fever and bilious remittent fever.
- 4th. Epidemic erysipelas.
- 5th. Acute and chronic diseases of the neck of the uterus.
- 6th. Dengue.
- 7th. The milk sickness, so-called.

8th. Endemic prevalence of tetanus.

9th. Diseases of parasitic origin.

10th. Physiological peculiarities and diseases of the Negro.

11th. The action of water on lead-pipes, and the diseases which proceed from it.

12th. The alkaloids which may be substituted for quinia.

13th. Permanent cure of reducible hernia.

14th. Results of surgical operations for the relief of malignant diseases.

15th. Statistics of operations for removal of stone in the bladder.

16th. Cold water dressings.

17th. The sanitary principles relative to the construction of dwellings.

18th. The toxicological and medicinal properties of our cryptogamic plants.

19th. Agency of the refrigeration produced through upward radiation of heat as an exciting cause of disease.

20th. Epidemic diseases of New England and New York.

21st. Epidemic diseases of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

22d. Epidemic diseases of Virginia and North Carolina.

23d. Epidemic diseases of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

24th. Epidemic diseases of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

25th. Epidemic diseases of Tennessee and Kentucky.

26th. Epidemic diseases of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

27th. Epidemic diseases of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nomination be appointed, whose duty it shall be to nominate one chairman for each of the above committees.

Resolved, That each of the chairmen thus nominated, shall select, at his earliest convenience, two members of the Association, to complete the committee.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, to be called the Committee for Volunteer Communications,* whose duty it shall be, in the interval between the present and the next succeeding sessions, to receive papers upon any subject, from any person who may choose to send them, to decide upon the merits of these papers, and to select for presentation to the Association, at its next session, such as they may deem worthy of being thus presented.

Resolved, that the Committee for Volunteer Communications shall have the power to form such regulations as to the mode in which the papers are to be presented, and as to the observing of secrecy, as they may think proper.

Resolved, That the selection of the members of this committee be referred to the same Nominating

* The title of this Committee was changed, by a Resolution adopted at the Sixth Annual Meeting, to that of "Committee on Prize Essays." See vol. vi., p. 47.

Committee, whose duty it will be to appoint the chairman of the several special committees, as above directed with this restriction, that the individuals composing it shall reside in the same neighborhood.

Resolved, That a prize of fifty dollars* be awarded to each of the volunteer communications reported on favorably by the committee and directed by the Association to be published, provided that the number to which the prize is thus awarded, does not exceed five;* and provided, also, if the number approved and directed to be published exceeds five, that in such case, the prize be awarded to the five which the committee may determine to be most meritorious (pp. 36—38.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be instructed to print conspicuously, at the beginning of the forthcoming volume of the *Transactions*, the following disclaimer, viz: The American Medical Association, although formally accepting and publishing the reports of the various standing committees, holds itself wholly irresponsible for the opinions, theories, or criticisms therein contained, by special resolution (p. 39.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD IN RICHMOND, IN 1852.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. v.)

Resolved, That special committees on Medical Education and Medical Literature, be appointed,

* By a Resolution adopted at the Fifth Annual Meeting, the number of Prizes was reduced to *two*, and the amount of the Prizes increased to *one hundred dollars*. See vol. v., p. 45. (See p. 27.)

consisting each of five members, and that the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate such committees to the Association. (p. 32.)

Resolved, That, instead of awarding five prizes of \$50 each annually, the Association hereafter grant two prizes of \$100 each for the two first essays. (p. 45.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD IN NEW YORK, IN 1853.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. vi.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication have power to furnish the chairman of Committees on Epidemics with extra copies of their reports, respectively, at the expense of the Association the said extra copies not to exceed one hundred. (p. 28.)

Resolved, That the name of the Committee on Volunteer Communications be changed to that of Committee on Prize Essays. (p. 47.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTH MEETING,
HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. vii.)

Resolved, That the sum of three dollars annually be assessed upon each of the delegates to the session of the Association, as well as upon each of its permanent members, for the purpose of raising a fund, to defray the expenses of printing the *Transactions*. The payment of this assessment shall be required of the delegates and members in attendance upon the sessions of the Association, previously to their taking their seats, and participating in the business of the

session ; and of all others on or before the first of September in each year.

Resolved, That each delegate and member who has paid his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed *Transactions* of the session.

Resolved, That the name of no one shall be inserted or continued on the list of permanent members of the Association, who shall refuse or neglect to pay his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the first resolution ; but it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, before erasing the name of any member, to issue a circular informing him of his indebtedness.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to fix the price at which the printed transactions of each session will be furnished to other than delegates and members ; provided, that in no case shall the said price be less than three dollars.

Resolved, That the delegates of the Association be requested to appoint committees at one or more central points within their respective States, for the purpose of aiding the Committee of Publication in procuring subscribers and in distributing the printed volumes of *Transactions* to said subscribers, as well as to the members of the Associations, residing within the neighborhood of the said Committees, respectively. (p. 22.)

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed for this Association, to procure memorials of the

eminent and worthy dead among the distinguished physicians of our country, and present them to this Association for publication in their *Transactions*. (p. 80.)

Resolved, That a standing committee of ———— members be appointed by this Association on the subject of insanity, as it prevails in this country, including its causation— as hereditary transmission ; educational influences— physical and moral, social and political institutions, &c. : its forms and complications ; curability ; means of prevention, &c. (p. 32.)

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to append to each volume of the *Transactions* hereafter published, a copy of the constitution of the Association. (p. 34.)

Resolved, That hereafter every paper received by the Association, and ordered to be published, and all plates or other means of illustration, shall be considered the exclusive property of the Association, and shall be published and sold for the exclusive benefit of the Association. (p. 40.)

Resolved, That hereafter the majority of the Committee on Publication shall be selected from the physicians of that city in which this Association may hold its annual session. (p. 41.)

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this Association, who learns that any existing medical school departs from the published condition of graduation, to report the fact at the annual meetings : and that, on proof of the fact, such school shall be deprived of its representation in this body. (p. 43.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 1, 1855.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. viii.)

Resolved, That no permanent member, who is not present at a meeting of the Association, shall be required to pay the annual assessment; but no such permanent member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed *Transactions*, unless he pay into the treasury a sum not less than the annual assessment paid by the delegates and permanent members in attendance; and that all the names of permanent members that have been left off the published list, be reinserted therein, in the next volume of *Transactions*.

Resolved, That no assessment whatever, shall be made against members by invitation, but that they also, shall be entitled to a copy of the printed *Transactions* by paying the sum assessed upon delegates in attendance (p. 29.)

Resolved, That hereafter, beginning with the session of 1855, no report or other paper shall be entitled to publication in the volume for the year in which it shall be presented to the Association, unless it shall be placed in the hands of the Committee of Publication, on or before the first of June (p. 36.)

Resolved, That the Association appoint a special committee for each State and Territory represented, of ——— members, whose duty it shall be to report upon the medical topography—epidemic diseases, and the most successful treatment thereof; and that

the same shall continue to hold their office for three years.

Resolved, That as other States and Territories, not now represented, become so by delegates duly appointed by this National Association; similar committees shall be appointed for like purposes, and that they also shall hold their office for three years.

Resolved, That in the appointment of gentlemen of education and experience in the affairs of their own State, we have the best guarantee that the important objects we seek, will be more satisfactorily accomplished, the profession, as well as the public interest, thereby better served.

Resolved, That all the medical topography and prevailing diseases of the different States in order to entitle them to be received and published in the *Transactions* of this Association, shall first be approved by the medical societies of the State or Territory (where such societies exist,) to which such reports respectively pertain.

Resolved, That the committees heretofore appointed by this Association, at its session in Charleston, for a similar object, be, and the same are hereby, discharged. (p. 36 and 44.)

Resolved, That no State or local society shall hereafter be entitled to representation in this Association, that has not adopted its Code of Ethics.

Resolved, That no State or local society that has intentionally violated or disregarded any obstacle or clause in the Code of Ethics, shall any longer be entitled to representation in this body (p. 50.)

Resolved, That no organization or institution, entitled to representation in the Association, shall be considered in good standing, which has not adopted its Code of Ethics (p. 60.)

PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,
OFFERED
AT THE MEETING IN 1855.

By DR. CHARLES HOOKER, of Connecticut. To amend the Constitution as follows:

Any permanent member who omits to pay for the published *Transactions* for three successive years, shall be considered as withdrawn.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

FOR 1855-6.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

W. H. BOLING, M.D., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

D. HUMPHRYS STORER, M.D., BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

DANIEL TILDEN, M.D., SANDUSKY, OHIO.

GRAFTON TYLER, M.D., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SECRETARIES.

FRANCIS WEST, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM BRODIE, M.D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TREASURER.

CASPER WISTAR, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

STANDING COMMITTEES

FOR 1856.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ZINA PITCHER, M.D. DETROIT, *Chairman.*

MOSES GUNN, M.D. “

GEORGE B. RUSSEL, M.D. “

A. S. LELAND, M.D. “

MORSE STEWART, M.D. “

PETER KLEIN, M.D. “

JAMES A. BROWN, M.D. “

COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

A. B. PALMER, M.D., ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL DENTON, M.D., “

ADRIAN R. TERRY, M.D., DETROIT

ABRAHAM SAGER, M.D., ANN ARBOR.

S. H. DOUGLASS, M.D., “

CORYDON LA FORD, M.D., “

E. ANDREWS, M.D., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PENN. *Chairman.*

CASPER WISTAR, M.D., “

FRANCIS WEST, M.D., “

SAMUEL L. HOLLINGSWORTH, M.D., “

WILLIAM BRODIE, M.D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

H. F. ASKEW, M.D., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

SAMUEL LEWIS, M.D., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Special Committees for 1856, to report upon the subjects named :—

Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, of Washington, D. C.—on Strychnia, its Chemical and Toxicological properties.

Dr. Asbury Evans, of Covington, Kentucky—on Tracheotomy in Epilepsy.

Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, of Augusta, Kentucky—on the Treatment of Cholera.

Dr. Charles Q. Chandler, of Rocheport, Missouri—on Malignant Periodic Fevers.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois—on the Excretions as an index to the Organic Changes going on in the System.

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass.—on the Microscopical Investigations of Malignant Tumors.

Dr. E. H. Davis, of New York City—on the Statistics of Calculous Diseases, and the operations therefor.

Dr. J. S. Carpenter, of Pennsylvania—on the Treatment and Curability of Reducible Hernia.

Dr. A. J. Fuller, of Maine—on the best Treatment of Cholera Infantum.

Dr. Wm. B. Page, of Philadelphia—on Injuries of the Joints.

Dr. Wilson Jewell, of Philadelphia—on the Statistics of Mortality of the large Cities of the United States.

Dr. J. Knights, of New Haven, Conn.—on Endemic Tetanus.

Dr. P. H. Cabell, of Alabama—on the Native Substitutes for Cinchona, indigenous to the Southern States.

Dr. James M. Newman, of Buffalo, N. Y.—on the Sanitary Police of Cities.

Dr. S. W. Noble, of Le Roy, Illinois—on Puerperal Fever and its Communicability.

Dr. J. M. Freer, of Chicago, Illinois—on the Progress of General and Descriptive Anatomy.

Dr. J. W. Corson, of New York City—on the Causes of the Impulse of the Heart, and the Agencies which influence it in Health and Disease.

Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York City—on the Causes of Infant Mortality in large cities, the source of its Increase, and the Means for its Diminution.

Dr. Mark Stephenson, of New York City—on the Treatment best adapted to each variety of Cataract, with the Method of Operation, Place of Election, Time, Age, &c.

Dr. J. B. Coleman, of New Jersey—on the Effects of Mercury on the Living Animal Tissues.

Dr. T. G. Richardson, of Louisville, Kentucky—on the Diversity of the Venereal Poison.

Dr. J. B. Flint, of Louisville, Kentucky—on the best mode of Rendering the Medical Patronage of the National Government, tributary to the Honor and Improvement of the Profession.

Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—on the Anatomy and Histology of the Cervix Uteri.

Committee to procure Memoirs of the Eminent and Worthy Dead.

Dr. P. A. Jewett, of Conn., Chairman; Dr. Thomas F. Betton, of Pennsylvania; Dr. C. J. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Dr. Wm. M. Boling, of Alabama; Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Michigan.

Committee on Plans of Organization of State and County Societies.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, of Michigan, Chairman; Dr. N. B. Ives, of Connecticut; Dr. E. B. Haskins, of Tennessee; Dr. Charles Woodward, of Ohio; Dr. Josiah Crosby, of New Hampshire.

Committee on Medical Literature.

Dr. P. C. Gaillard, of South Carolina, Chairman; Dr. N. P. Monroe, of Maine; Dr. Jas. Couper, of Delaware; Dr. R. Hills, of Ohio; Dr. A. Coffin, of South Carolina.

Committee on Medical Education.

Dr. W. H. Anderson, of Alabama, Chairman; Dr. J. B. Flint, of Kentucky; Dr. P. H. Cabell, of Alabama; Dr. George Hayward, of Massachusetts; Dr. E. B. Smith, of Missouri.

COMMITTEE

On Medical Topography and Epidemics, consisting of one from each State and Territory :

(See Pap. 36—TRANSACTIONS, Vol. 8.)

Maine—J. C. Weston, M. D., Bangor.

New Hampshire—Edmund R. Peaslee, M. D., Dartmouth College.

Vermont—Joseph Perkins, M. D., Castleton.

Rhode Island—Joseph Mauran, M. D., Providence.

Connecticut—Charles Hooker, M. D., New Haven.

Massachusetts—George C. Shattuck, Boston.

New York—Joseph M. Smith, M. D., New York City.

New Jersey—Lyndon A. Smith, M. D., Newark.

Pennsylvania—Jacob M. Gemmill, M. D., Alexandria.

Delaware—James W. Thompson, M. D., Wilmington.

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North Carolina—O. F. Manson, M. D., Townsville.

Kentucky—Wm. F. Sutton, M. D., Georgetown.

Tennessee—E. B. Haskins, M. D., Clarksville.

Louisiana—E. D. Femmer, M. D., New Orleans.

Minnesota—J. H. Murphy, M. D., St. Anthony's Falls.

- Ohio—G. Mendenhall, M. D., Cincinnati.
 Mississippi—T. J. Grafton, M. D., Rodney.
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 United States Navy—Thos. Dillard, M. D., Philadelphia.
 United States Army—Clement A. Finley, M. D., Philadelphia.
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CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

ADOPTED MAY, 1847.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS,
AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR
PHYSICIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of Physicians to their Patients.*

SEC. 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience, to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude respect and confidence.

SEC. 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed: and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services—none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation is indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy, by courts of justice.

SEC. 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

SEC. 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail on proper occasions, to give the friends of the patient timely notice of danger, when it really occurs: and even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influ-

ence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned, in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of the physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

SEC. 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to a fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary considerations.

SEC. 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice,

SEC. 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients suffering under the consequence of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and even a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of Patients to their Physicians.*

SEC. 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom are enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties toward the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices to comfort, ease and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain

a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

SEC. 2. The first duty of the patient is, to select as his medical adviser, one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

SEC. 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician—for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits and pre-dispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

SEC. 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physicians the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that the medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in

medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

SEC. 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogations, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

SEC. 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of a physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions, as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequences but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

SEC. 7. Patients should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him; and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference, which may destroy confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It

is of great importance that physicians should act in concert ; for although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success, when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

SEC. 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

SEC. 7. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning before his usual hour for going out ; for being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should always avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

SEC. 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician : for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

CHAPTER II.

ON THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. 1.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

SEC. 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members—should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty, as a body: and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors brought it to the elevated position in which he finds it.

SEC. 2. There is no profession, from the members of which, greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical: and to attain such eminence, it is a duty which every physician owes alike to his profession, and his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and, on emergencies, for which no medical man should be unpre-

pared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even the life of a fellow creature.

SEC. 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession, to resort to public advertisements or private cards or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or to suffer such publications to be made—to invite laymen to be present at operations—to boast of cures and remedies—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

SEC. 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For, if such nostrums be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and, if mystery alone can give it value and importance, such craft either implies disgraceful ignorance, or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. 2.—*Professional services of Physicians to each other.*

SEC. 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives and their children while under the parental care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually incompetent to judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who by the ties of consanguinity is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent

on each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously; as such unmasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice, on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would not wish to incur.

ART. 3.—*Of the duties of Physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

SEC. 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such services should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglects his business in quest of pleasure or amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates, the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

ART. 4.—*Of the duties of Physicians in regard to Consultations.*

SEC. 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultation the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some

medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by his association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

SEC. 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged: candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised toward the physician having charge of the case.

SEC. 3. In consultations the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick: after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon, to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

SEC. 4. In consultation, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reason for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs, also, to the consulting phy-

sician, if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him, at the next consultation.

SEC. 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultations together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives, should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

SEC. 6. In consultation, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

SEC. 7. All discussions in consultation should be secret and confidential. Neither by word or manner, should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

SEC. 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinions of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover,

sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of the case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions of judgment. But in the event of its occurrence, a third person should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire, and if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

SEC. 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion, both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

SEC. 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out, which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ART. 5.—*Duties of Physicians in Cases of Interference.*

SEC. 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks, should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

SEC. 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made; no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of the disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

SEC. 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed, when from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances, and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

SEC. 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard to truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

SEC. 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family physician is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the case of the patient to the latter, immediately on his arrival.

SEC. 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for.

Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first one who arrives, who should select from those present any additional assistance he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and, unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

SEC. 7. When a physician is called to a patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

SEC. 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances: to interfere no farther than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment, to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired: and in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

SEC. 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent: because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusive beneficent one, and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with, which might justly be claimed.

SEC. 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of mid-wifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—Of Differences between Physicians.

Sec. 1. Diversity of opinion and opposition of interest may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion contro-

versy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-médical*.

Sec. 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the persons concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of Pecuniary Acknowledgment.*

Sec. 1. Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgment* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC; AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. 1.—*Duties of the Profession to the Public.*

Sec. 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in matters especially appertaining to their professions, or on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions; in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

Sec. 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder, by poison or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of medical jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time,

labor and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

Sec. 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed, than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain public duties referred to in Sec. 1 of this chapter, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurances or for analagous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely given.

Sec. 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these pretensions of artful empiries and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the Public to Physicians.*

Sec. 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper dis-

crimination between true science and the assumption of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians under liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF
DETROIT,
FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT; WITH A HISTORY OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
AND OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
RESOURCES OF THE STATE.
PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CITY OF DETROIT.

The following brief history is made up of extracts from a book entitled, "Sketches of the City of Detroit," with the permission of the author, Mr. Robert E. Roberts:—

The City of Detroit is situated on the north shore of the Detroit river or strait connecting Lakes Erie and St. Clair. The river is the boundary line between Michigan and Canada West. The City is eighteen miles north of Lake Erie, and seven miles south of Lake St. Clair, 300 miles west of Buffalo, and 545 miles from Washington, in Latitude 42 degrees 19 minutes 53 seconds north, and Longitude West 82 deg. 58 sec., or from Washington West 5 deg. 56 min. 12 sec. Differences in time from Washington 33 min. 44 sec., New York City 34 min. 48 sec.

The history of Detroit is most intimately connected with the history of the whole north-west, as its settlement dates among the first on the American Continent. Founded in the strife for sovereignty between the English and French Governments, it became, at an early day, a point of central influence, importance and action. No place in the United States, it has been observed, presents such a series of events, interesting in themselves, and permanently affecting, as they occurred, its progress and prosperity. Five times its flag has been changed. First, the lily of France floated over its fortress, then the red cross of England, and next the stripes and stars of the United States, and then again the red cross, and lastly the stripes and stars.

Three different sovereigns have claimed its allegiance, and since it has been held by the United States its government has been thrice transferred; twice it has been besieged by the Indians; once captured in war, and once burnt to the ground. Fire has seathed it—the tomahawk, scalping knife, and war club have been let loose upon it in the hands of an unrelenting savage foe. It has been the scene of one surrender, of more than fifty pitched battles, and twelve horrid massacres.

The present site of the city was occupied by Indian villages at the period of the discovery of the country.

DETROIT IN 1805—BEFORE THE FIRE.

The old town, previous to the fire, occupied a site embraced within the following limits: Griswold Street, on the east, and Cass Street on the west, and extending from the river to Larned Street, secured by a stockade on the west and east running from the river to Fort Shelby, (present north line of Congress Street.)

The destruction of the old town was so far fortunate that it led to the adoption of a plan better adapted to a city, such as Detroit has become.

THE NEW TOWN.

The site of the city is an elevation of about thirty feet, along the river front, rising farther back to about sixty feet, affording most perfect drainage, covering an area within its corporate limits of 3368 acres, about one-third of which is closely covered by buildings. These limits will probably be enlarged on the river front in each direction at the meeting of the next Legislature.

The Governor and Judges who laid out the new Town, seemed to anticipate the future importance of the City, and to their

foresight, good taste and judgment, are we indebted for the reserves of the Grand Circus, Campus Martius, East, West, Centre and Capitol Park, and the numerous wide avenues, from 120 to 200 feet in width.

It is in contemplation now, to soon embellish the Parks and Circuses with public fountains.

Detroit was incorporated a City by an act of the Governor and Judges in 1815, seven years before Boston bore the name and privileges of a City, and the government was vested in five trustees.

Detroit is a port of entry, the commercial metropolis of the State of Michigan, and occupies a central position on the great chain of rivers and lakes two thousand miles in extent, and forming together the greatest body of inland navigable waters in the world.

The location of the city is pleasant, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, with Canada in the foreground, and of the river for miles above and below, until intercepted by beautiful islands. It was originally selected by the *natives* of the forest, with their usual sagacity, as a site for their villages, and was thus occupied before the lake country was discovered by Europeans two hundred and forty-five years ago, and for about ninety years afterwards, or until the year of our Lord 1701, when it was taken possession of by the French, who erected "Fort Ponchartrain" for the purpose of establishing a fur-trading post, and protecting the traders.

Detroit, in 1827, was the only municipal corporation in the territory of Michigan. It contained a population at that time of about two thousand souls, which was about one-fourth the population of the whole territory, who were settled along the lakes and rivers, from Monroe to St. Clair, Mackinaw and Green Bay; and but little was known of the interior of the territory, which was for the most part a wilderness of forest and prairie, though a few scattered settlements had been made in Washtenaw and Oakland counties, with here and there a log house. A water flour mill had been erected a year or two previous at

Pontiac, by Col. Stephen Mack and Hon. Solomon Silley, which was the first in Michigan.

The City at that time was but little else than a military and fur-trading post. The inhabitants were principally native French, though there were a number of families here from the Eastern States, but not more than a dozen from any foreign country.

The buildings were mostly constructed of wood, one or two stories high, with steep roofs and dormer windows. The banks of the river within view of the city were studded with windgrist mills, and flour was brought to the City and sold only in sacks. Since that time great changes have taken place, and scarcely a vestige of the old city remains. A great portion of the then limits of the City have been swept over by fire and re-built with substantial business buildings.

POPULATION.

The population of the City proper, returned in the Spring of 1854, as taken by authority of the State, was 40,373. A population of 3,000 reside in contiguous City suburbs, which for all business estimates should properly be taken into account.

A portion of the population are foreigners, many of whom are uneducated, and do not speak English at all. They regard the operation of the census as a preparatory process to tax them according to their numeration, and it is now known that the census taken was quite below the true number. A full census of the city and suburb population, which are substantially one, would have shown a population of from 47,000 to 50,000 souls.

The population at the following periods, from 1820, was as follows :—

In 1820 it was.....	1,442			
“ 1830 “	2,222—	Increase in 10 years,	780	
“ 1840 “	9,102—	“ “ “	6,880	
“ 1850 “	21,019—	“ “ “	11,917	
“ 1854 “	40,373—	“ “ 4 “	19,354	
“ 1855 “	52,000—	“ “ 1 “	11,627	

It will be seen that the population has doubled in the four years preceding 1854; and during the year following, the ratio of increase was still greater.

PROPERTY VALUATION.

The valuation of real and personal property assessed in the city in 1854 was	\$12,518,115
Add for difference between valuation for purposes of taxing or of traffic	4,172,705
Add for real and personal property of railroads, banks, &c., which pay a tax in gross to the State of one per cent. on their capital	3,500,000
Add for church property not taxed	1,000,000
Public property not taxed, water works, engine houses, markets, public schools, &c. &c.	500,000
County and General Government Buildings	100,000
	\$21,760,820

The following business statistics were returned with the census in the spring of 1854:

The capital invested in manufactures within the city proper in 1854 was	\$1,680,150
The products of the preceding year from manufactures were	\$2,013,200
The value of merchandise imported in 1853 for the purpose of sale was	\$7,422,700

LIABILITIES.

The city liabilities are: Bonds due in 1855, \$53,609; in 1857, \$20,000; in 1858, \$250,000; in 1859, \$60,000; in 1865, \$50,000; in 1869, 10,919; in 1870, \$27,925; in 1871, \$19,320; in 1872,

\$400; 1873, \$22 000; optional, \$3,450 :—Total, \$317,632.— These were issued for construction of the original Water Works, Public Sewers, City Hall, Markets, &c. &c., the payment whereof is provided for by the Common Council, and the interest on which, is paid by direct annual tax.

By a law of the Legislature of the State, no further bonds for purposes of city improvement can issue from the Common Council, but all improvements thereafter to be made must be provided for, and paid for by direct tax at the time of construction.

The law also requires a stated sum to be annually raised by tax, to go into a sinking fund, pledged to the extinguishment of the public debt. Since the passage of the law, the sum of \$35,199.38 has been placed to the credit of the public debt. This fund is computed to extinguish the above debt in seventeen years.

The Water Works liabilities are: Bonds due in 1873, \$50,000; in 1878, \$100,00; in 1880, \$50,000; in 1883, 100,000; in 1885, \$100,000; in 1890, \$100,000 :—Total, \$500,000: \$250,000 of which is now on hand to complete the re-construction of the works.

Total liabilities of city and water works \$817,622.

In 1836, the total liabilities of the city were only \$8,495.

The present debt of the city has since been created for public improvements, imperiously demanded by the public weal. The public sewers—which improved property, checked disease, and so materially advanced the convenience of the public—need no defence.

The water works—the noblest improvements of our city—upon which its protection from fire, its health, its convenience, its comfort, so much depends—are not too dear at any price, and which now will take care of the liabilities properly belonging to them.

The annual city tax has increased in ten years—from 1845 to 1855—from \$19,000 to \$163,000. The purposes for which the tax of the present year was levied, were as follows:

Payment of interest \$23,367; sinking fund \$5,000; common schools \$19,966; road tax \$8,000; contingent fund \$19,661; general fund \$23,757; fire department \$4,925; street lamps, \$1,000; general road fund \$11,066; improvements of parks \$1,200; sewers \$38,960 site for Alms House \$5,000; extension of market \$2,100; payment on lot for City Hall \$700; total \$163,702.

HOTELS.

The Hotels of Detroit are renowned for comfort, neatness and the excellence of their fare. There are forty-nine hotels in the city, of various grades, several of which, usually denominated first class hotels, were designed and erected expressly for that purpose, and are large and extensive edifices, constructed in the most modern style, with every improvement attached, affording to the sojourner every comfort, convenience and luxury.

PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The wide Avenues and public Parks and Squares of Detroit, are evidences and enduring monuments of the wisdom, good taste, and judgment of the Governor and Judges who devised and adopted the plan of the city, and elicit the enthusiastic commendation of strangers who visit us, which besides being adornments of an attractive character, are of vast utility in ventilating the City, and rendering it more salubrious, and in arresting the spread of fires.

Campus Martius, which is crossed by Woodward Avenue, is 600 feet long and 250 feet wide, in the centre of which a fountain is to be placed at some future day.

The City has recently purchased from the State a large lot, on the west side of the square, with a front of 280 feet on

Griswold Street, for a site for the proposed City Hall, and on the east of the Square is the Public Market extending down the centre of Michigan Avenue, which Avenue is 200 feet wide.

The Grand Circus which is also crossed in the centre by Woodward Avenue, is a half circle, 500 feet across on Woodward Avenue and 1000 feet on Adam's Avenue, on either side of Woodward Avenue the grounds are enclosed, and set with trees, forming two Parks. The water has been lately introduced into the centre of each of these, preparatory to the erection of fountains, which are to be immediately added, and the walks made agreeably to the beautiful plan which has been adopted, when the grounds will be thrown open to the public.

Centre Park is situated on the north side of State Street, between Farrar and Farmer Streets, and has a front on State Street of 212 feet. It is enclosed, and trees set, and is soon to be embellished with a fountain.

Capitol Park is situated on the north side of State Street, between Griswold and Rowland Streets, and has a front on State Street of 168 feet. This park is enclosed; in the centre of which is the old State Capitol building, occupied by one of the Public Union Schools.

Besides the foregoing, there is the East Park, surrounded by Farmer, Randolph and Bates Streets, forming a triangle, with a front of 166 feet on either Street, which is enclosed, and trees set, and a fountain is now being placed in the centre.

The West Park is triangular, surrounded by State, Park, and Palmer Streets, with a front on State Street of 168 feet. This Park has for many years been occupied by one of the Public School Houses, which is now to be removed, the ground enclosed and embellished with trees and a fountain.

North Park is triangular, surrounded by Randolph, Grand River and Centre Streets, with a front on Centre Street of eighty feet: Crawford Park, at crossing of Fifth and Orchard Streets, is oblong, 140 by 144: Elton Park at crossing of Fifth and Oak Streets is oblong, 140 by 214 feet.

Besides the Parks, Washington Avenue, extending from Michigan Avenue to the Grand Circus, 1400 feet, is 200 feet in width, which is wide enough to admit of being parked 100 feet in the centre, and still leave ample carriage way on either side and also Madison Avenue of the same width, extending from Randolph Street, to the Grand Circus 700 feet.

Should these two Avenues be parked in the centre as proposed, they will, in connection with the Grand Circus, form a continuous grand promenade, of more than half a mile in extent, from Michigan Avenue to Randolph Street.

A move has recently been made by our Common Council, to purchase a beautiful grove, embracing many acres of land on the Woodbridge farm, adjoining the west line of the city, north of Michigan Avenue.

MERCANTILE.

Detroit, from its first settlement in 1702, has ranked first as a commercial point on the western Lakes. A company styled the "Company of the Colony of Canada," was incorporated by the Colony of Canada at a Convention held at Quebec, Oct. 31, 1701, which conferred upon them the right "to trade at Detroit in beaver and other peltries to the entire exclusion of all private individuals."

There are at this time three hundred and thirty-five stores of various kinds in the city. The stocks of merchandise formerly kept, were very much mixed, consisting of staple and fancy dry goods, groceries, iron and nails, crockery, hardware, leather, boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing, &c. &c., "country stock."

But within a few years past, business has become thoroughly divided, and we now have our exclusive dry goods stores, carpet stores, grocery stores, drugs and medicine stores, iron stores, hardware stores, crockery stores, leather stores, boot and shoe stores, hat, cap and fur stores, book stores, agricultural imple-

ments and seed stores, tea stores, wine and liquor stores, furniture stores, &c. &c., several of which confine themselves exclusively to the wholesale jobbing business.

COMMERCE IN 1854.

The shipments from this port, by the Lakes and Canada Railway alone, during the year 1854, were in round numbers as follows: 337,000 barrels of flour, 897,000 bushels of wheat, 587,000 bushels corn, 5000 bushels rye, 2,500 bushels barley, 228,000 bushels oats, 1,800 barrels and 1000 bags corn meal, 2,200 bags feed, 1,300 bags shorts, 40 bags buckwheat flour, 200 malt, 3000 bags and 480 bbls clover and grass seed, 380 bbls and 230 bags beans, 20 barrels peas, 194,500 bushels potatoes, 17,000 bushels turnips, 1,200 bushels onion, 24,600 barrels pork, 18,600 barrels fish, 4,700 barrels beef, 450 barrels tallow, 6,000 barrels and 256 kegs lard, 70 barrels and 2,300 kegs and firkins butter, 550 barrels eggs, 780 boxes and 38 casks cheese, 2,200 barrels and 157 sacks dried fruit, 340 barrels cranberries, 2,400 barrels and 73 sacks green apples, 27 barrels pickles, 230 barrels saur kraut, 300 barrels vinegar, 3,800 barrels beer, 7,680 casks highwines, 136 hogsheads and 1,193 barrels sugar, 460 barrels molasses, 2,350 packages tobacco, 870 kegs nails, 2 300 rolls leather, 17,000 hides, 1,600 bundles skins, 520 packs furs, 500 barrels oil, 1,900 casks ashes, 4,000 barrels water lime, 300 barrels plaster, 50 barrels cement, 9,500 barrels and 1,900 bags salt, 62 barrels crackers, 117 barrels salts, 65 barrels saleratus, 1,000 barrels and 8 casks bees-wax, 50 packages and 30 tons game, 150 packs horns, 200 bales hair, 460 bales hemp, 39 bales ginseng, 380 bales broom corn, 570 fruit and ornamental trees, 160 horse rakes, 300 stoves, 300 wheelbarrows, 70 carriages and wagons, 27 steam engines, 1000 empty half barrels, 8,500 dressed hogs, 80 dressed sheep, 9000 hams and shoulders, 480 tons iron, 240 tons hay, 1,500 live hogs, 7,000 head cattle, 3 000 head sheep, 22 horses, 559,000 lbs. rags, 2,000,000 lbs wool, 119,000 lbs. coal, 559 M staves,

4,600 M shingles, 9 000,000 pieces lath, 20,000,000 feet lumber, 940 tons ingot copper, and 14,000 tons unspecified merchandize.

This is exclusive of the amount distributed by other modes of transportation, such as the Michigan Central Railroad, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, and other land carriage. In the single article of stoves, stated above at the number of 300, the real total was actually over 5000.

The receipts of general merchandize for the use of the city, during the year, was 36,233 tons. In addition, there was also received, 92,000 barrels and 85,000 bag; salt, 15,000 barrels water lime, 60 barrels stucco lime, 300 barrels cement, 15,500 barrels plaster, 336 tons crude plaster, 1,000 tons pig iron, 740 tons railroad iron, 2,500 tons coal, 5,100 M. shingles, 2,400,000 pieces lath, 10 000,000 feet lumber, 80 tons hemp, and 25 tons flax, (manufactured here into rope,) a consignment of furs direct from Russia, (invoiced at \$2,200.) 1,400 tons copper ore, which, after being smelted here, yielded 946 tons pure ingot copper, equal to 66 per cent.; and pine logs manufactured at the mills, here, into 36,000,000 feet of lumber, and 14,000,000 lath.

	Number.	Tonnage.
The arrivals of American vessels in the coasting trade in 1854, were.....	2,290,	1,006,880
Of foreign vessels,.....	123	36,810
American vessels from foreign ports,.....	21	4,804
Totals,	<u>2,434</u>	<u>1,048,494</u>
The clearances of American vessels employed in the coasting trade were.....	2,394	1,200,892
Of foreign vessels,.....	136	37,786
Of American vessels from foreign ports,.....	24	5,459
Totals,	<u>2,554</u>	<u>1,244,137</u>
The value of goods imported in American vessels was	986,985	
Of goods imported in foreign vessels,.....	27,721	
Total,	<u>\$1,014,706</u>	

The amount of duties on merchandize imported was.....	\$111,838
The value of exports of domestic produce to foreign ports in American vessels, was.....	77,481
The value of exports of domestic produce to foreign ports in foreign vessels was	10,333
Total,.....	\$199,652
The value of foreign goods exported was.....	56,135
Total of exports,	\$255,787

The weight of merchandize of all kinds received at this port during the year, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one tons.

MANUFACTORIES.

There are, within the city limits, forty-six stationary steam engines, most of which are used in manufacturing establishments of various kinds; among them are ten iron machine shops, two locomotive manufactories, several brass foundries; sash, door and blind factories, tobacco and morocco manufactories, and tanneries; others are used in saw-mills, flouring mills, plastermills, printing offices, breweries, &c. There are in the city three hundred and forty-three mechanic shops, among which are several iron foundries, boiler makers, blacksmith shops, carriage making, railroad car manufactories, furniture and chair, extensive boot and shoe and clothing establishments, (several of which employ from one hundred to three hundred hands,) hat and cap manufactories, and furriers, jewelers, church organ, piano forte makers, copper and tin ware manufactories, stone and marble works, bakeries, lard, oil, soap, and candle manufactories, &c., &c.

Among the most important manufactories in the city is that of iron, which is now carried on the most extensively, employing as they do between one and two thousand men, and doing an aggregate business of over a million dollars annually.

L U M B E R .

The extensive forests of pine, covering a large part of our Peninsula, afford lumber of a superior quality, which is noted in all the principal markets.

The manufacture and shipments are mostly carried on along the St. Clair River, Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. There are, however, in the city and suburbs, ten mills which manufactured during the past year 36,000,000 feet of lumber and 14,000,000 lath. Besides this there was received here from mills elsewhere 10,000,000 feet of lumber, 24,000,000 lath, and 5,100 M shingles, making a total for 1854 of 46,000,000 feet of lumber, 38,000,000 lath, and 5,100 M. shingles. This does not include any of that which arrived here over the plank-roads from the pine forests of Lapeer county, nor the large shipments made by our citizens directly from the pineries, where many of them own and manage mills. And one of our most extensive dealers estimates that the mills in this city will manufacture 50,000,000 feet of pine lumber the present season.

THE FISH TRADE OF THE LAKES.

The early French explorers of the upper lakes, in 1610, make mention of the white fish and trout as being very luxurious and much used for sustenance of life by the sons of the forest. From the time civilization dawned upon the shores of the lakes, the French settlers supplied themselves with them, and during the war of 1812, they were found of substantial benefit to our soldiers, in appeasing their hunger, for the want of other supplies.

Lake Superior abounds with the *siscowet*, a fish weighing from three to ten pounds. They are exceedingly fat, and when tried will yield twenty-five per cent of oil.

There are a great variety of fish in the lakes, besides the white fish, *siscowet* and trout. Sturgeon, weighing 120 pounds

have been taken; trout sixty pounds; muskellunge forty pounds; pickerel, fifteen pounds; mullett, ten pounds; bill fish, six pounds; cat twenty-five pounds. In the vicinity of the Sault Ste. Marie, and all the streams emptying into Lake Superior, large quantities of small speckled or brook trout are taken.

In 1840 there were 35,000 barrels of fish of various kinds packed, and it is estimated that the quantity now annually taken cannot be less than 100,000 barrels; the most of which is brought to Detroit, where quantities are sold for home consumption; and market is found for them in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, and it is no uncommon thing to see them advertised in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Natchez; and on the other hand in New York and Boston; while they also show themselves at Salem, and Marblehead, the very head quarters of the mackerel fisheries.

The white fish is regarded as the prince of fresh water fish.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.

The existence of Lake Superior was first known to the whites in 1641, when Charles Raymbault and Isaac Jogues, Jesuit Missionaries, who first visited the Ste. Marie river, were informed by the Indians that beyond the foaming rapids was a lake, called by them "Kitchi Gummi," (Big Lake); and in 1660 René Mesnard, a Jesuit Missionary, visited the lake and reached Point Keweenaw, who, while crossing the portage, wandered into the woods from his companions and was never heard of afterwards.

The importance of the mines of Lake Superior to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Detroit has long been appreciated by its business men, who encouraged and assisted the hardy adventurers in successfully developing the country, and who advocated and procured the construction of the Sault Canal—a gigantic and almost imperishable work that must be ranked with the mighty structures of Greece and Rome. This great aqueduct was completed last Spring, and Lake Superior, the

largest body of fresh water in the world, which has hitherto been navigated by only three or four inferior steamboats or propellers, that were taken over land around the falls, is open to our lake commerce. A length of four hundred miles is thereby added to our inland navigation, which now extends uninterrupted from the Atlantic Ocean to the St. Louis River, at the head of Lake Superior, in the Territories of Minnesota and Wisconsin; at which point a short line of railroad is soon to be constructed, extending to the Mississippi river.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

The existence of copper upon its shores appears to have been known to the earliest travellers and traders. As early as 1666, Father Claudè Allouze visited the Lake and informs us that pieces of copper were frequently found there, weighing from ten to twenty pounds.

The mines were worked at as early a period as 1771, by a company composed of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Secretary Townsend, Sir Samuel Tucket, Bart., Mr. Baxter, Consul of the Emperor of Russia, and Mr. Cruickshank, in England; and Sir William Johnson, Bart., Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Baxter and Mr. Henry, in America. An air furnace was erected by this company at Point Aux Pin. Their mining operations were confined on the south shore of the Lake, to the Ontonagon River. The object in forming this company was not for the purpose of obtaining copper, but for the silver ore it might contain. During the winter of 1771-2, they penetrated into the hill forty feet, on a vein of native copper, which held out that distance. In the Spring, when the thaw came, the clay, on which they relied for its stiffness, and neglected to prop up, caved in. The enterprize was then abandoned. Traces of the early operations are distinctly visible at this late day, in the vicinity where the great copper rock weighing nearly two tons

was found, which was removed by Mr. Julius Eldred of this City, in 1845, and lies in the navy yard at Washington.

Dr Franklin was familiar with the existence of these mines, who remarked that when drawing the treaty of peace with England, in the city of Paris, he had access to the journals and charts of a corps of French Engineers, that were exploring Lake Superior when Quebec fell to the French; from which charts he drew the line through Lake Superior, to include the most and best of the copper mines to the United States; that the time would come when drawing that line would be considered the greatest service he ever rendered his country, and the copper ore to be a greater source of wealth than any other nation possessed: that the facilities of transportation would be well improved, so as to export copper ore to Europe cheaper than they raised it from their own mines."

PRODUCE OF COPPER.

The first shipment of copper of any account, was made in 1848, amounting to about 200 tons. In 1853 there were 2535 tons of copper, of the value of \$1,014,000 exported. In 1854 it is estimated that there were exported 3500 tons of copper, valued at more than a million and a half of dollars, and it is estimated that the exports of the present year will reach 5000 tons of copper valued at over \$2,000,000.

The Minnesota mine is now producing about 130 tons of copper per month, and the Cliff mine about the same, making from these two mines alone, an aggregate of 3,120 tons of copper per year, which at \$400 per ton—the estimated value at the mines—will produce \$1,248,100.

Besides these, there are forty others of the younger mines that will send forward from twenty to 500 tons each, during the present year. The annual product of the mines will doubtless increase and double every two or three years for some time to come.

The shipments of copper from the Ontonagon district alone, the present season up to August 18, amounted to 2,754,860 pounds, as follows:—

Minnesota and Rockland mines,.....	1,661,302 lbs.
National,.....	56,369 “
Forest,.....	212,763 “
Norwich,.....	315,461 “
Ridge,.....	80,540 “
Nebraska,.....	37,600 “
Ohio Trap Rock,.....	42,733 “
Adventure,.....	91,470 “
Douglass Houghton,.....	50,145 “
Bohemian,.....	4,592 “
Toltec,.....	117,516 “
Windsor,.....	67,679 “
Evergreen Bluff,.....	14,690 “

The Minnesota mine in the month of July produced 139½ tons, and will ship during the present season about 1300 tons of copper. The mines in the Portage Lake, and Kewenaw Districts, are equally productive, but not having them at hand, particulars are not here given.

All the copper of Lake Superior contains more or less native silver, and it is sometimes found in pieces weighing several pounds.

All of the mines produce native copper, and masses weighing three and four hundred thousand pounds have been found.

Smelting Works, for the purpose of smelting Lake Superior copper, have been erected at Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, all of which are kept well supplied. The Works at Detroit are the largest in the United States.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

The following description of the Iron Ore of Lake Superior, was furnished by Charles A. Trowbridge, Esq., of Detroit, and

first published in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society :
 "There is probably no part of the American Continent, which can boast of as pure iron ore, in as great quantities, *entirely above the surface of the earth*—(the amount below the surface never having been ascertained,)—as the State of Michigan."

As regards the quality and strength of the iron made from this ore, we quote from the report of Major Wade, of the United States Ordnance Department, made to the Secretary of War—(Senate Documents, Special Session, March, 1851, p. 80.)

Iron from Salisbury, Conn., by means of forty trials,	58,009
“ from Sweden, four trials,	58,184
“ from Centre County, Pa., fifteen trials,	58,400
“ from Lancaster County, Pa., two trials,	58,661
“ from McIntyre, Essex Co., N. J., four trials, ...	58,912
“ from England, Cable Bolt, E. V., five trials, ...	59,105
“ from Russia, five trials,	75,069
“ from Carp River, Lake Superior,	89,582

By the above data, it will be seen that the Lake Superior iron sustained a pressure of 13,513 lbs. more to the square inch, than Russia iron, which was found to sustain 16,694 lbs. more per square inch than English cable bolt, which is known to be the strongest iron England makes—thereby showing the Lake Superior iron to be about fifty-four per cent stronger than the best English cable bolt.

Works for the manufacture of iron are now in operation at Marquette, and others are being erected. Railroads from Marquette to the iron manufactories have been constructed, and the whistle of the locomotive is already heard there, while large quantities of the ore are transported to Erie, Cleveland and Wyandotte, a few miles below Detroit, to be manufactured.

COAL.

The late Dr. Houghton, State Geologist, made thorough explorations of the Coal Districts, and in his reports to the Legis-

lature in 1839, 1840, and 1841, he says that "the main bed of coal which traverses the central Counties of the State, has been traced northerly, to within a few miles of the south line of Shiawassee County, and that the bed has been found of sufficient thickness to admit of being profitably worked." Also, "south-westerly into Jackson County, where the bed was of sufficient thickness to admit of being worked, and the coal is of a quality well fitted for all the purposes to which that substance is applied." The coal-bearing rocks extend through nine Counties of the State—and they probably do more,—a distance of nearly one hundred miles.

Eber B. Ward, who had its power to raise steam tested on one of his boats, testifies that "the coal burned freely, emitting a great deal of flame, and raising steam rapidly, was reduced to ashes without exhibiting any evidences of sulphur, or clinker, or making any impression on the grates of the furnaces, which, after the experiment, were left as free from any adhesive matter as if wood had been burned."

Col. Orville B. Dibble, of the "Biddle House," after testing it in making gas, certified that his "decided opinion is, your coal yields as much gas as any other domestic coal used for that purpose, and its luminous qualities certainly exceed any other gas manufactured by us."

Mr. Francis Smith, an engineer of great experience, in the making of coke in the north of England, certifies that he made some experiments with the "Michigan coal, and came to the conclusion, which was entirely favorable to the coal, as being good for the making of coke; that he "had seen a gas retort charged three several times, and the coke yielded in these instances was, throughout, of that uniform silvery appearance, which is an invariable appearance in good coke," and that his impression is, "that this coal, with proper ovens, would make as good coke as that now used in England, in firing locomotives and blast furnaces."

For domestic use, Adrian R. Terry, M. D., certifies that he "never, in the western country, burnt a coal which gave so

clear and brilliant a flame, and of which the coke, (after the bitumen was burned out,) made so permanent and hot a fire. It leaves but an insignificant amount of ashes or earthy residue, in comparison with any coal I have ever burned in this region."

The foregoing certificates are published in the "Transactions of the Michigan Agricultural Society."

The coal fields belonging to the "Michigan Coal Company," which is now fully organized, are three in number. One upon the Michigan Central Railroad, one upon the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, and one upon the Detroit and Lansing Plank Road—each of which have recently been explored by Mr. A. G. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, a scientific gentleman of high attainments, and each is spoken of in a report made by him to the Board of Directors, in the most favorable terms. Mr. B. states, at the conclusion of his report, that "the coal found at each place is of extraordinary purity, approaching in quality, "Cannel Coal," blending, in its component parts, all the necessary elements for every variety of use. From my coal explorations, in several States of the Union, to which I have devoted the most of my attention for the past fifteen years of my life, I can safely say, that I never saw coal at the out-crop, of such extraordinary quality and purity, and so free, generally, from sulphur and other impurities."

This Company is about commencing active operations.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Common Schools of Detroit, where every child in the city can obtain the elements of a good English education *free of charge* are the pride and boast of our city.

In 1842 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the various Schools of the city into one District, under the style of the "Board of Education of the City of Detroit." The Board is composed of two School Inspectors from each ward, one of whom is annually elected for the term of two years.

The Schools under the charge of the Board, are three Union Schools; two Middle Schools; eleven Primary Schools, and one Colored School. The three Union Schools contain eleven departments, and have an aggregate attendance of 2 000 scholars.

The number of teachers employed in all the schools, is thirty-seven, of whom nine are males, and twenty-eight are females. The number of scholars in all the schools, during the past year was 5000. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$15,623.94. The value of the property owned by the board is estimated at \$35,000.

The schools are sustained by moneys annually drawn from the State School Fund, and by a tax on the real as well as personal property in the city.

It is in contemplation to establish at an early day, a High School, where pupils may be prepared for the University course. When this is done, the system will be complete in form, and if carried out with the same faithfulness that has hitherto characterized the acts of the Board, the pupils of the Detroit common Schools will rank favorably with those of any other similar institutions in the country.

Besides the common schools, there are twenty four private schools and seminaries in the city, where those who wish can educate their children; and two excellent commercial Colleges.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY AT ANN ARBOR.

The University of Michigan is established upon an endowment made by the general Government. The first legislation of the Continental Congress, concerning the lands in the Northwest, had provided for setting apart one section out of thirty-six in every surveyed township for purposes of general education. This legislation has been uniformly followed up wherever there are public lands, and this endowment is the foundation of our Common School Fund. It was intended originally to build up

schools in the several townships, (each section for its own township,) and now that the land has fallen into the hands of the state, its income is applied as generally as possible with that view. In 1804 Congress appropriated a full township of land in each of the Districts now known as Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, for the support of a Seminary or University in each. This was the first provision for a University, as distinguished from the local or common schools. The design evidently was to furnish to the people, at the expense of the Government from whom they bought their lands, a complete course of education from the foundation upward. Subsequent additions were made to the University Fund of Michigan by the United States; and in 1826, in lieu of one compact township, an appropriation was made of land *equivalent to two entire townships*, but in detached bodies, and to be selected with a view to securing the best lands in the District. This latter selection was judiciously made, and the University Fund created by it will, when made productive, support an institution of the first order.

Nothing was done towards establishing a University until 1817; as there was no pressing need of such an institution in the thinly settled territory. In that year a law was passed, entitled "An act to establish the Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigan." This act, which is curious in some respects, provides for a University of thirteen Professorships, embracing nearly the whole scope of human knowledge. Law only was excluded. The President and Professors were empowered to establish "Colleges, academies, schools, libraries, museums, atheneums, botanic gardens, laboratories, and other useful and scientific institutions," and appoint their officers and teachers, all of whom, like themselves, were to be paid out of the public treasury. The University Professorships were as follows:—1. Catholepistemia, or universal science, (to be filled by the President.) 2. Anthropolossica, or literature; embracing all the Epistemiū or science relative to language. 3. Mathematics. 4. Physiognostica, or Natural History. 5. Physiosophica, or Natural Philosophy. 6. Astronomy. 7. Chemistry. 8. Iatrica, or Medical Sciences.

9. *Œconomia*, or Economical Sciences. 10. *Ethica* or Ethical Sciences. 11. *Polemica*, or Military Sciences. 12. *Diegetica*, or Historical Sciences. 13. *Ennoica*, or Intellectual Sciences; embracing all the *Epistemum*, or science relative to the minds of *animals*, to the human mind, to spiritual existence, to the Deity, and to religion. The Professors were public officers. It is needless to say that this scheme never went into operation.

In 1821 this law was repealed, and the corporation became merged in a University system in the hands of Trustees appointed by the Territory. These Trustees were empowered to establish and superintend colleges, schools, &c., depending on the University. This institution continued to exist under the law until altered and revised under the State Constitution and laws.

Upon the admission of Michigan into the Union, the State was made Trustee of the University Fund, and assumed the obligation of correctly managing it. In 1837, the whole subject was reviewed, and a law passed, under which the University affairs have been regulated ever since, with few changes. Its affairs were to be managed by a board of regents. It was to consist of three departments:—1. The department of literature, science and the arts. 2. The department of law. 3. The department of medicine. Fifteen Professorships were established in the first department, five in the second, and six in the third; room being left for further subdivisions of labor if necessary. Branches were authorized to be established as preparatory departments. The tuition in the University was always required to be *free*. The institution was located at Ann Arbor. Appropriations were made for buildings, and for purchasing a cabinet and library. With a view to provide facilities for prosecuting the natural sciences, and forming collections of the natural productions of the State, Dr. Asa Gray was appointed Professor of Botany and Zoology, and despatched to Europe to purchase the library, and Dr. Douglass Houghton, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy—Dr. Houghton had charge of the Geological Survey of the State,—and Dr. now Professor, Sager, and Mr. Wright were attached to the Survey in the Botanical and Zoological

department. The labors of this Survey were ably performed; and, although not completed, have added largely to the fame of the State and the scientific resources of the University. The lamented death of Dr. Houghton put an untimely end to its prosecution.

Branches of the University were established in several places, as soon as the Regents had time to act; and they were organized as preparatory departments to the College. In 1842 the first College class was formed; and thenceforward the operations of the University proceeded on the same footing with those of other Colleges, the Professorships being filled up as fast as necessity required. In 1845 the first graduating class completed their course.

The plan originally adopted embraced a range of studies corresponding with the ordinary college studies, and embracing the classics. The funds of the institution having increased sufficiently to permit it, a parallel scientific course has been introduced, so that students desiring to pursue the higher English branches, with mathematics and the natural sciences, may do so without being compelled to study the dead languages. Every facility is furnished for these pursuits, including civil engineering, astronomy, chemistry, and the other cognate sciences.

An observatory has recently been erected, chiefly by contributions from citizens of Detroit, and known as the Detroit Observatory, which, in addition to other instruments, possesses a telescope and a transit instrument of the best class. The observatory is under the charge of Dr. Brunnow, Professor of Astronomy in the University, and well known to the scientific world as one of the first astronomers of the age.

The Course of study in the University is free to all, no charge whatever being made for tuition. The present number of students in the collegiate department is 223, and their numbers increase rapidly each year.

The medical department of the University was established in 1849. The instruction here, as well as in the collegiate depart-

ment, is free. Although in operation but a few years, it has met with the most gratifying success. The present number of students is 152. The corps of professors is an able one, and in addition to the usual advantages, the students have the benefit of the library and apparatus of the whole University, besides access to well stocked museums.

The law department has not yet been organized. Facilities, however, are presented for the prosecution of a University course proper; which, when completely established, will embrace every department of learning for which provision is made in the best European Universities. The library and cabinets are well stored, and such additions are made to them constantly as are calculated to add to their practical usefulness.*

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

There are at this time twenty-eight church edifices in the City, as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of St. Ann, (French,) corner of Bates and Larned streets—stone.

Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, (Irish,) corner of Jefferson Avenue and St. Antoine streets—brick,

St. Mary's Church (German,) corner of Croghan and St. Antoine streets—brick.

Trinity Church (Irish,) corner of Porter and Sixth streets—wood.

PROTESTANT.

Presbyterian Church, corner of State and Farrar streets—brick.

* The foregoing history of the University has been kindly prepared by James V. Campbell, Esq., for many years Secretary to the Board of Regents.

Presbyterian Church, corner of Fort and Third streets—stone.

Presbyterian Church, Jefferson Avenue, near Rivard street—brick.

Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette and Wayne streets—brick.

Presbyterian Church (Scotch,) East Park—wood.

Congregational Church, corner of Fort and Wayne streets—brick.

St. Paul's Church, corner of Congress and Shelby streets—stone.

Christ's Church, Jefferson Avenue, between Hastings and Rivard—wood.

Mariner's Church, corner of Woodward Avenue and Woodbridge street—stone.

St. Mathew's Church, (colored) corner of Congress and St. Antoine streets—wood.

Baptist Church, corner of Fort and Griswold streets—brick.

Tabernacle, Baptist, Howard, between Second and Third streets—wood.

Methodist Church, corner of Woodward Avenue and State street—brick.

Methodist Church, corner of Congress and Randolph streets—brick.

Methodist Church, corner of Lafayette and Fourth streets—wood.

Methodist Church, corner of Walnut and Seventh streets—brick.

Methodist Church (French,) corner of Rivard and Croghan streets—brick.

Methodist Church (German,) Croghan, near St. Antoine street—brick.

Methodist Church (colored,) Lafayette street, near Beaubien—brick.

New Church, corner of Jefferson Avenue and Beaubien street—brick.

Unitarian Church, corner of Lafayette and Shelby streets—brick.

Dutch Reformed Church, Congress, near Rivard street—brick.

Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Croghan and St. Antoine streets—brick.

German Lutheran Church, corner of Monroe Avenue and Randolph streets—brick.

Four stone, eighteen brick and six wood.

Several religious societies destitute of houses of worship hold service in public halls, &c.

Many of the Churches are elegant and costly edifices. The Church of St. Ann (French Catholic) is the oldest church in Detroit. It is 151 feet long and 60 feet wide. The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul (Catholic) is the largest, being 160 feet in length, 81 feet wide and 72 feet high. The steeple, which is not yet erected, is designed to be 200 feet to its top from the pavement.

The Congregational and three Presbyterian Churches, erected within the past two years, are large and commodious, each capable of seating 1000 persons, and are not surpassed in their style of architecture in the western States.

ELMWOOD.

This beautiful and sequestered Cemetery lies in the Township of Hamtramck, about two miles from the City Hall, and occupies about sixty-five acres of land, well diversified, of light and porous soil, well adapted to its design.

The ground was purchased in the spring of the year 1846. The fit improvements, such as fencing, laying out drives and walks, and platting into lots, proceeded during the summer; a tasteful English Cottage, designed as a residence for the Superintendent, was erected, and in October of that year it was opened

for the interment of the departed. It afterwards became incorporated by act of the Legislature.

Since the original purchase, twenty-five acres have been added, on the N. W. side extending along upon the sides of the ravine adding largely to the interesting feature and capabilities of the place.

WATER WORKS.

The citizens of Detroit may well congratulate themselves upon having water works, which furnish an abundant supply of as pure water as any in the world, conveying it into their very dwellings, and at rates far cheaper than any other city. The water is taken from the river above the city, and forced by two steam engines into an iron reservoir sixty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep, elevated on a circular brick tower fifty feet in height, from which it is distributed throughout the city, by means of iron and wood pipes.

An analysis of the surface water, showed that it contained 116 grains of compound ingredients to a gallon, while a gallon of water taken from these works exhibited but about five grains; the compound of the river water, composed mostly of silica, alumina, and iron, elements that can produce little or no injury; while the solid matter of the well water contained a large quantity of chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium, and magnesium, the two latter being cathartic in their properties. The analysis also shows that the water of the river, drawn from the great northern lakes, and from which the works are supplied, is found as pure and free from mineral substance as almost any body of water in the world.

The works are owned by the city, and managed by a Board, of Commissioners, chosen by the Common Council. The water rates are not fixed by any law, but are graduated by the Board to meet the requirements properly belonging to them.

The present minimum price for families, is four dollars per annum, a fraction over *one cent per day*, which it is believed, is lower than that established by any other water works in the union.

NEW RESERVOIR.

In 1854 the construction of a new reservoir commenced, and about one-third of the work was accomplished during the year. The reservoir is to be constructed in two basins—by raising earth embankments to a height of thirty feet. The embankments are to be 103 feet through at the base, and fifteen feet at the top, in the centre of which a puddled wall sixteen feet at the base, and eight feet at the top. The slopes of the embankment outside are to be sodded and set with evergreens, and inside first lined with concrete and then paved with brick. A flight of stone steps will be built on the inside slope of either basin from the terrace to the bottom. The terrace on the top to be gravelled, and a fence constructed on the inner side around the basins. Either basin will be 200 feet square at the top, $114\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom. The two basins covering nearly four acres. The top water line will be fifty feet above the intersection of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, and $77\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the river. The total storage of the two basins will be 7,592,704 imperial gallons.

The terrace at the top will be reached by a flight of stone steps; at the base, one or more fountains will constantly jet forth streams of water. When completed, it will afford a commanding view of the city and surrounding country, and a delightful promenade for pleasure.

The water is to be forced up to the reservoir by a powerful steam engine, through an iron pipe, twenty-four inches interior diameter. The water will be distributed through a twenty-four inch pipe, extending from the reservoir to the western line of the city, connecting with all the pipes in streets running at right angles from the river. A pipe is to be erected at the engine

house wharf, inside of a brick tower, one hundred and fifteen feet in height. The top of the tower will be reached by a flight of stone stairs inside, around the pipe. The top of the tower will be about forty feet above the reservoir, and afford a fine view of the City, Lake St. Clair and surrounding country.

When the summit reservoir is completed, it is contemplated to abandon the use of the one at the river.

It is expected that the new works will be entirely completed within the next two years.

GAS LIGHT.

Detroit is well lighted with gas, which is supplied by an incorporated company, who have erected very extensive works on the river, near the eastern line of the city. Gas pipes extend through most of the principal streets, at present, and the company are constantly extending them into new districts.

PAVEMENTS AND SEWERS.

All the streets and avenues in the business portion of the city are paved with stone, making in the aggregate about thirteen miles of paved streets, and, the work of paving is progressing, and will continue until every street is paved.

A proper system of sewerage is of vital importance to the prosperity of any city. As a preventive of sickness, as a matter of economy and comfort it addresses itself to every citizen. The subject engaged the early attention of the authorities of the city, and a large stone and brick sewer was constructed along the track of the creek which formerly run through the low grounds between Jefferson Avenue and Fort street. Since which time a number of sewers have been constructed in various sections of the city.

PLANK ROADS.

There are seven plank roads leading from the city into the country, the aggregate length of which is about three hundred miles.

THE RIVER.

The Detroit river is twenty-five miles in length, between lakes St. Clair and Erie, average width one mile, depth six fathoms, current, two miles an hour, and it is estimated that at this velocity at a transverse section, opposite the city, where it is contracted to about fifty-two chains, it discharges 190,270,080 cubic feet per hour, or 3,171,168 cubic feet per minute.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Detroit is temperate; snow falls at from six to eighteen inches deep, and never remains more than a few weeks. The transition from the cold of spring to the heat of summer is rapid; from summer to winter gradual and prolonged. Summer dry; autumn mild; winter cold and dry. The average temperature in the spring is 50 Fahrenheit; summer 80; winter 20; autumn 60 to 65.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department, at present, consists of eight engines, "Protection No. 1," "Eagle No. 2," "Wolverine No. 3," "Lafayette No. 4," "Washington No. 5," Neptune No. 6," "Union No. 7," and "Continental No. 8," and one Hook, Ladder and Axe Company. Each of the several companies have very substantial brick houses, two stories high, some of whom have very elegantly furnished meeting rooms.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Detroit Young Men's Society was organized in January 1833, when the late Dr. Douglass Houghton delivered the first lecture before the association. On the 26th of March, 1836, the Society was incorporated by the Legislature.

The exercises of the Society are continued only during the fall and winter months, and consist of debates and lectures alternately one evening in every week.

In 1850 the Society purchased a very desirable lot, forty-eight feet front and one hundred feet deep, on Jefferson Avenue, between Bates and Randolph streets, and erected a superb building thereon, forty-eight by ninety-five feet. On the first floor are two spacious stores, over which is their elegant Hall. The entrance to the Hall is between the two stores, over the entrance and front part of the stores are appropriate committee and library rooms. The Society have a large and well selected Library of about 3000 volumes.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.

The Mechanics' Society of the City of Detroit, was founded in the year 1818, and incorporated by an act of the Governor and Judges of the Territory of Michigan, in 1820, their charter was renewed in 1839, by the State Legislature.

The Society own a very eligibly situated lot, about one hundred feet square on the corner of Griswold and Lafayette streets, on which their Hall is situated. It is in contemplation to erect on this site a large and elegant Hall. They have a well selected Library of about 2000 volumes, and it is the very place where every young mechanic and apprentice can store his mind with all that has been published upon the arts and sciences.

STEAM BOATS AND STEAM BOAT ROUTES.

The steam boat Walk-in-the-Water, Captain Jedediah Rogers, was the first steamer that navigated the lakes, and her arrival at Detroit for the first time, was chronicled May 20th, 1819.

Steam boats for the conveyance of passengers now leave this city regularly, as follows :

From Detroit to Buffalo, daily.—Three magnificent steamers, consisting of the "Western World," 2,002 tons burden; "Plymouth Rock," 1,991 tons burden; and "Buckeye State," 1,274 tons burden, form a daily line, connecting at Detroit with the M. C. R. R. These boats make the trip on the north shore, and go through without stopping—running time, fifteen hours.

From Detroit to Port Huron, daily.—The splendid steamers "Forester" and "Ruby," form a daily line. Through by daylight.

From Detroit to Ports on Lake Superior.—Four magnificent steamers, consisting of the "Illinois," "North Star," "Planet," and "Northerner," ply regularly to Ontonagon, and other ports on Lake Superior, passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

From Detroit to Cleveland, daily.—Steamers "May Queen" and "Ocean."

From Detroit to Sandusky.—Steamer "Bay City"—daily.

From Detroit to Toledo, daily.—Steamers "Dart" and "Arrow."

From Detroit to Ashley.—Steamers "Albion" and "Pearl."

From Detroit to Port Sarnia, C. W.—Steamer "Canadian."

The steamboats "Transit," "Mohawk," and "Argo," (ferries,) ply constantly between Detroit and Windsor.

Three regular lines of Propellers are established as follows :

From Detroit to Dunkirk, connecting at Dunkirk with the New York and Erie Railroad.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Up to 1679 the lakes were only navigated by birch bark canoes. But in August of that year, the first vessel that ever crossed Lake Erie, arrived at Detroit. This vessel was sixty tons burden, and called the "Griffin," it was constructed at Erie, then Fort Frontinae, by Robert de LaSalle, her commander. Father Louis Hennepin, a missionary, was among the passengers. The Griffin proceeded up the Lake to Green Bay, from which place she sailed on the 18th of September, on her return with a cargo of furs, and was lost on Lake Erie, with all on board.

In 1817 the published marine list chronicled as the arrivals during the week ending July 24th, ten schooners and one sloop, the latter having the passengers on board—and clearances, one sloop and six schooners. In 1854, the arrival of vessels at this port, during the season, numbered 2,434, their aggregate tonnage was 1,048,494, and the clearances numbered 2,554, aggregate tonnage 1,244,137.

The number of vessels enrolled at the Detroit Custom House, in September, 1855, is as follows: steam boats, sixty, and steam propellers, twenty-three, tonnage 34,285,30-95. Sail vessels—barques, five, brigs nine, schooners one hundred and twenty-three, scow schooners fifteen, scows seventeen, sloops forty-four, total, 213—tonnage, 35,653,50-95. Total tonnage of steam and sail vessels, 69,878,80-95, making together of steam boats and sail vessels, enrolled in this district, about three hundred, the largest of which, the steamer "Western World," is 2,002 tons burden.

From Detroit to Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central Rail Road, and Erie Canal.

From Detroit to Ogdensburgh and Cape Vincent, Lake Ontario, passing through the Welland Canal, connecting with the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central Rail Road, between New York and Cape Vincent.

Besides these a large number of propellers are engaged in carrying freight to various ports on the Lakes, above and below, and thousands of brigs and schooners arrive and clear during a season.

CONCLUSION.

The City of Detroit is the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of the State of Michigan, which is surrounded by a greater extent of navigable waters than any other State in the Union—its territory being washed by the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior, and Michigan; and its agricultural resources are great, its pineries are most extensive, its fisheries are superior, its upper Peninsula abounds in mineral wealth. The copper and iron found there is superior in quality and the quantity is inexhaustible. Its coal and gypsum beds, and marble quarries are inferior to none, and its salt springs are excelled only in strength by those of New York; all of which are now being appreciated by our citizens, who are putting forth their efforts to fully develop them, satisfied that every element of wealth is within their reach, and that the City of the Straits will maintain a proud and eminent position among her sister cities of the Lakes and the Union.

Three railroads now terminate here, and the fourth will be added within the next twelve months, connecting us with the southern tier of counties of our State, from which we have hitherto been excluded, and with the Ohio roads leading to Cincinnati and beyond, and the Logansport and St. Louis railroad must inevitably extend itself to this city.

The City contains at present numerous extensive manufactories, a population of 50,000, a vast number of prosperous mechanics, mostly owning their own shops and houses. We have

an improved city, and magnificent river. never swollen by flood. or shallowed by drouth, with a front of miles for wharfage, and anchorage everywhere. As a harbor. it is excelled by few in the world, either in picturesqueness or safety.

The country around and tributary to the city is growing and improving not less rapidly, and the site and location of the town is admirably adapted to commercial and mechanical business of every kind on a large scale. The Sault Ste. Marie canal, just completed, opens up to us a hitherto obstructed prospect, and secures a large and valuable trade with the upper portion of the State. The advantages of this trade to Detroit are apparent.

American Medical Association
American Medical Association

